

VOL. VIII. BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. PRATT, CHAIRMAN M. METCALF. SPENCER HOUSE, CORNER FRONT AND BROADWAY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OWEN'S HOTEL. J. STEELE, JR., Successor to W. W. Owen, Cor. Second and Jefferson Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, MANUFACTURER OF HYDRAULIC CEMENT, AND DEALER IN PLASTER OF PARIS.

HORD & METCALFE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

MAJOR & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

S. D. MORRIS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN KODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

BEN. J. MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

JOHN M. MCCALLA, Attorney at Law and General Agent, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN A. MONROE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Peter & Buchanan, STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, AND CUMMINGS' STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS.

Capital Hotel, R. C. STEELE, Proprietor, Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICIAL. Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that William Rice, on the 10th day of September, 1858, killed and murdered John Bird, in the county of Madison, and has since fled from justice.

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ADAMS EXPRESS CO., Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store. G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY. A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 731, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

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REMOVAL. WM. C. PETERS & SONS. We would respectfully inform the public that they have removed their stock of goods from No. 8 East Fourth Street, to No. 76 West Fourth Street, BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

REGULAR MAIL LINE. For Columbus, Cairo, Hickman, and Memphis, with all intermediate landings, EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

THE FINE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER SOUTHERNER, WILL LEAVE LOUISVILLE, AS ABOVE, EVERY TUESDAY AT 5 P. M.

GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE. THE N. Y. MERCURY, THE LARGEST TWO DOLLAR WEEKLY IN THE WORLD!

SPENDIBLY ILLUSTRATED! TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. A GOLDEN ENTERPRISE.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. A VALUABLE GIFT FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER. A Gift worth from 75 cents, to \$500.00 in Gold, will be presented to each subscriber, immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

TOOTH BRUSHES, A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES. The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with numerous illustrations, and those laws which govern Life and Health.

FARM FOR SALE! I DESIRE to sell the farm on which I now reside in Franklin county, Mo. Main house, about 1 mile from Hardinsville, and about a hundred acres of the Harrodsburg Turnpike road.

DYSPEPSY. AS SHOWN by the statements of the Board of Health of New York, cause the death of 60,000 out of 61 deaths, in one week, and 131 deaths by consumption induced by Dyspepsia.

TESTIMONY OF Mr. Edward H. Rowley, of the firm of Rowley, Ashburner & Co., 14 North Wharves, in proof of the efficacy of Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.

TESTIMONY OF Mr. Almer Elmes, Market Street, above Sixth, corroborative of the efficacy of Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.

THE "ELIXIR" is sold in bottles at \$1 each, or six bottles for \$5.

TO CLEAR THE TRACK FOR O'NEIL'S NE PLUS ULTRA! AND OTHER MEDICINES.

THE ABOVE were either sick themselves, or their wives or children were suffering, and in each case every chronic disease. Several had Female Diseases, and some of the ladies were confined to bed for years.

STOVES & TINWARE. F. C. SMITH. SHOP ON ST. CLAIR ST. IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORRIS & HARTMAN.

A CARD. From Dr. James H. Jarrett, of the New York City Dispensary.

MY connection for the past eight years with the New York City Dispensary, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years course of study directed to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and its kindred diseases, together with my unrivaled opportunities and advantage of pathological research, added to a little by a perfect system of Medical Inhalation, has enabled me to arrive at a degree of skill and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Passages.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4.00  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

## CASH!

We have tried the credit system long enough to know that it is a losing business, and have determined hereafter to demand the cash for all job work, advertising or subscription, except from those who are regular customers.

We are prepared to do job work of every description as neat as it can be done anywhere. Our prices will be low, and our terms cash.

## The Illinois Canvass.

We have been inclined, if we could do so consistently with Democratic principles, to sympathize with Judge Douglas in his race for the Senate against Lincoln. In one aspect of the case it would seem that almost any half-way position would be preferable to the downright Black Republicanism of Lincoln. But we must not forget that there is great wisdom in the old adage that an open enemy is better than an uncertain friend. We have had great hopes that Douglas would cordially return to the Democratic party, and unite his fortunes and destiny with it. After his wanderings from the fold of Democracy, we would suppose that his sad experience would have taught him that there was no safety for him elsewhere; and we relied upon his yet retaining a sufficient amount of patriotism to cause him boldly to avow his adherence to all the measures of our party. But in this we fear we may be mistaken.

We dissent from Judge Douglas upon the following position taken by him in his Freeport speech:

"The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded to me is, 'Can a people ever exclude slavery from their limits by any fair means? I have it comes into the Union as a Slave.' I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, on every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a Territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it comes into a State. \* \* \* No matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. \* \* \* In this connection I will notice the charge that he has renewed against me about the Chase amendment. \* \* \* Now the Nebraska bill provided that the legislative power of a Territory of the said Territory should extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the organic law and the constitution of the United States. It did not make any exception of slavery, but gave all the power that it was possible for Congress to give, without violating the constitution, to the territorial legislature, with no exception on the subject of slavery at all. Hence that bill, in and by itself, gave to the people of the Territory the full power and the full authority over the subject of slavery, negative and affirmative, to introduce or exclude, so far as the constitution of the United States would permit. What more could Mr. Chase give by his amendment? \* \* \* His amendment was to this effect, that the legislative should have the power to exclude slavery."

We cannot reconcile the position here taken by Judge Douglas with the Democratic platform, nor with the following extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case:

"If Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the federal government—it will be admitted, *per se*, that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the constitution. \* \* \* And if the constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the government."

Mr. Douglas talks very much about his principles, as if he would draw a marked distinction between them and the principles of the Democratic party. Upon the whole, we are inclined to think quite uncertain as to what his action would be if he is returned to the Senate. We fear we can scarcely hope for his cordial co-operation with the Administration; and if we are to have his opposition, we confess we do not care to see him there. At the same time, we cannot bring ourselves to prefer that Lincoln should defeat him, although the opposition of Lincoln to the Democratic organization would do infinitely less injury than that of such a man as Douglas. Measures and not men is our motto; and if Douglas will not endorse our measures, he is not our man. We detest Lincoln and his principles, and would sooner see Illinois unrepresented than have such a Senator as he.

**Tobacco Grower's Convention.**—The Danville, Va., Register has an article on the "gradual deterioration in the quality of tobacco," which has been for some time noticed by those who use and manufacture this article, and suggests that a tobacco fair be held this fall at Danville, to which the manufacturers as well as the growers of the weed could bring samples of the various qualities and curings, and compare notes and discuss the minutiae of the business.

**A NOVEL IDEA.**—Prof. Godard, the renowned aeronaut, has challenged Prof. Steiner to a race with their balloons. The challenge has been accepted. The balloon traveling the greatest distance to be declared the winner. Cincinnati has been chosen for the starting point. The race is to come off some time in October.

**The Richmond (Ky.) Messenger,** a strong K. N. paper, has lately changed hands. Thos. Owens succeeding R. H. Johnson as editor. We judge from Mr. Owens' "inaugural" that the paper will continue intensely American.

**The Rothschilds** have bought an Austrian railway for 50,000,000 florins.

## The Court of Appeals.

This body commenced the continuation of its Summer Term on yesterday—on which occasion the newly-elected Judge for the Third Appellate District, Henry C. Wood, took his seat, and Rankin R. Revell entered upon the discharge of his duties as Clerk. Hons. Alvin Duvall and James Simpson were present. The remaining judge, Hon. Henry J. Stites, had not arrived up to yesterday evening.

Judge Simpson, the Chief Justice, is now the only Know-Nothing on the Appellate bench. The sixth and ninth Congressional districts are mainly embraced in his judicial district, and an election for his successor takes place in August, 1860. The inference is strong that two years hence the judges will all be of the same political faith. This is no unusual state of things in Kentucky. For a quarter of a century prior to the adoption of the new constitution, not a Democratic judge sat upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, and none of the other officers of the court were Democrats.

Since the election of judges has been placed in the hands of the people a change has taken place, and yet public confidence is unshaken in the integrity of the bench, and we believe that it is as ably filled to-day as it has been for years, and none the worse for not being appointed by the Executive. The advocates of popular rights have not been disappointed in the workings of the new constitution; and the wisdom of the system of an elective judiciary has been fully verified.

## Eminence Fair.

The Fair at Eminence, in Henry county, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, commences on Tuesday, the 21st September, (to-day.)

**ORDER OF EXHIBITION.**—First day, (Tuesday.) Domestic Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Fruits, Vegetables, Thoroughbred Horses, &c.

Second day, (Wednesday.) Cattle, Hogs, and special Colt premiums.

Third day, (Thursday.) Fine Horses, Harness Horses, Sheep, Mules, and Asses.

Fourth day, (Friday.) Draft Horses, Saddle Horses, Saddle Geldings and Mares, Carriage and Buggy Horses and Mares.

**THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER.**—Capt. Townsend, of the slave brig *Putnam*, who has been brought to the New York Quarantine to be sent to Charleston, is a resident of Providence, R. I., where he has a family. He is said to be thirty-three years of age; a tall, resolute looking man, with light hair, large red whiskers, and is very intelligent and of excellent address and manner. Had luck in his legitimate voyages, he says, forced him into the slave-trade. He says that the slaves on board the *Putnam* will return with reluctance to Africa, as their condition was, and will be much worse there than in the United States or Cuba. He brought four hundred and seventy from Africa, but one hundred and sixty died at sea.

**MORTALITY FROM CHLOROFORM.**—It appears that the mortality in the London hospitals has increased since the introduction of etherization from twenty-one to thirty-three per cent.—or, to vary the expression, instead of amputation being fatal in a less proportion than one in four of those operated upon, it now proves fatal to one in three. The Medical Times and Gazette asks, in view of these facts, whether so enormous a sacrifice of life is not too high a price to be paid for anaesthesia?

**Mr. Fellowes** gives his last lecture to-night at the Baptist Church, when his subject will be Marriage Compatibility—showing the temperaments which ought, and those which ought not to be united in marriage. To illustrate which, it is his custom to select a suitable number of ladies and gentlemen, and mate them, phenologically, before the audience. He will give private delineations to-morrow at the Mansion House.

**An English officer** writes from India of the taking of a Rajah and the sacking of his palace. They found in the treasure vaults bags containing 320,000 rupees and 280,000 in gold, with jewels estimated at £200,000. Pleasant fighting when it comes to the palaces.

**An English paper** announces that Mr. John Townsend, member of Parliament for Greenwich, has accepted an engagement at one of the London Theatres, at a salary of £25 per week. A desire to pay his creditors suggested this idea.

**M. Poitevin**, the intrepid aeronaut, whose excursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

**The yellow fever** is raging at Charleston. Last week there were one hundred and three deaths there.

**A knitting-machine**, that will knit a perfect pair of stockings in less than five minutes, has been invented by a New Yorker.

**All descriptions of job work** executed with neatness and dispatch at our office. Call and examine specimens, and learn prices.

## What District Can Beat This?

The following is the vote of six counties, lying adjacent, in this (the Sixth) Congressional District, at the late election:

	REVILL	M'KEE	Dem. maj.
Breathitt.....	573	65	508
Floyd.....	355	127	228
Johnson.....	892	11	881
Letcher.....	563	117	246
Perry.....	319	147	169
Fike.....	713	162	551
Total.....	3512	629	3183

It will thus be seen that while the entire vote in the six counties was 4,441, the Democratic majority is only 3,183. What six counties in any district in the State, lying contiguous to each other, can give a larger majority? The old Gibraltar is right side up, and will ever show her love for the great principles of the Democracy.

Richmond Dem.

## Mass Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the counties of Boone and Kenton, held on the 25th day of August, 1858, in the town of Florence in Boone county, Ky., Capt. Jacob Shotts, of Boone, was called to the Chair, and Milton W. Graves, of Kenton, was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon the object of the meeting having been explained, Dr. S. S. Scott, of Boone, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

1. **Resolved**, That the recent action of Congress in relation to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and the course pursued by a large majority of the members from the Northern States in relation to it, in our opinion, clearly indicate that the Union is in imminent danger of an early dissolution, and the States composing it of civil war.

2. **Resolved**, That in our humble opinion the best means of preserving the "Union of the States," is a strict and faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and the surest mode of preserving peace and harmony among the different sections, without which the "Union" itself is comparatively valueless, is a ready acknowledgment of the rights of others, and a firm assertion and defense of our own.

3. **Resolved**, That in our belief those who framed the Constitution of the United States, were the best exponents of its provisions; and the surest guide to a correct interpretation thereof, is to be found in the habits and practices of the people during the earlier administrations of the Government. When the citizens of a State could go with his printing press to Virginia or South Carolina, and there advocate the Abolition of Slavery or the continuance of the African Slave trade, without fear of molestation from State authority, or of personal insult, or injury from mob violence; and the Southern planter could, with his slaves, traverse the entire country in any direction he thought proper, without the fear of a slaveholder or a slave, or a slaveholder's slaves by interfering fanatics. All here believed that our common Constitution secured to the American citizen everywhere the largest liberty of speech and the press, and protected him in the unrestrained enjoyment of whatever was recognized as property under it, whether an African Slave or an Abolition printing press, or whether it was held in Massachusetts or Georgia.

4. **Resolved**, That it is the obvious construction, as it is the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, that the States composing the Union do hold and should exercise all the powers of government not clearly delegated to the General Government, or reserved to the individual citizen; and that while we admit that the Government, State or Federal, has the power to appropriate to its use the private property of the citizen, when that use is necessary to the public good, yet we maintain that no government has the power and say that it shall no longer exist, in any particular subject, or to say that the slave of a citizen shall go free, that is one of the rights reserved to the individual citizen.

5. **Resolved**, That it is the duty of the Federal government to maintain inviolate the person and property of the citizens of the several States from the aggressions of other States, or the citizens thereof, as it is alike its duty to protect them against the aggressions and spoliation of foreign powers, and the citizens and subjects thereof; to maintain the latter doctrine we have fought successfully through two foreign wars; and to establish and maintain the former earnestly and sincerely invoke all peaceful means; yet it must be done *what may*, for without it the Federal Constitution, which every good citizen should cherish as the apple of his eye, is in practice a dead letter.

6. **Resolved**, That whilst we, as Kentuckians, are willing and do accord to our Northern brethren all the rights as citizens of the United States which we claim for ourselves, we most frankly and candidly declare that our interest, our feelings and our sympathies are entirely with the Southern people and their construction of the Federal Constitution; and notwithstanding a few individuals among us may sympathize with the Southern position of antagonism to the spread of our peculiar institutions, yet with Abolitionism itself, yet the heart of Kentucky is as wholly Southern as any of her sister Southern States; and should a dissolution of the Union (which Heaven forbid) result from agitation of the "ragged issue" of no more Slave States, and war ensue, she will be found, as she ever has been, standing in the Southern ranks, and her camp fires will crown every hill-top, and her banners will billow every valley from the Great Kanawha on the east, to the Father of Waters on the west, and the shores of the beautiful Ohio will present one long line of hissing steel as an impassable barrier to an invading enemy.

7. **Resolved**, That in our opinion the Constitution of the United States contains a pledge of the power of the Federal Government to secure to every American citizen the right to make his home where he may think proper; within the borders of the Union, subject to protect him in the peaceful possession and enjoyment of any property, that is and was recognized as such within the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and that no Legislative body has the power, without intruding upon that Constitution, to disturb these rights and use of property in any manner whatever.

8. **Resolved**, That no more sanctity and dignity is attached to Congress because it is denominated a "Compromise," than to any other constitutional act of Congressional Legislation, much less when such compromise act is unconstitutional, that those compromise acts which are based on the Constitution, reason, truth, and justice, should be respected and obeyed by all true patriots, whilst those that are inequitable, unjust, and unconstitutional, should share the fate of all unconstitutional acts. The only compromises under which we are willing to live, and which we will always acquiesce and abide by, are to be found in the Constitution itself, and none others are binding. The Congressional Compromise of the last forty years have been accomplished by unwarrantable concessions of Constitutional rights on the part of the South, in which the Constitution has been grossly violated, and sectional domination has triumphed over truth and justice. We therefore deem it right which honors the repeal of that odious and unjust, as well as unconstitutional act, called the "Missouri Compromise."

9. **Resolved**, That we fully and cheerfully approve of and endorse the disinterested and impartial course of our patriotic Chief Magistrate, in the announcement of his views touching the admission of Kansas into the Union under the "Lecompton Constitution," and that he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the entire people for the nationality of his sentiments on that subject, and for his exact justice to every section.

10. **Resolved**, That in our belief justice and humanity require that this government, to the tenor of its rightful power in the premises, should establish a *proclatone* over the Republic of Mexico, and by its influence and good example quell the discord and quiet the disturbances which are now distracting and depopulating that unhappy country; and that the resolution of inquiry on that subject offered by Senator Houston in the United States Senate at its last session, deserved a more serious consideration at the hands of that august body than it received.

11. **Resolved**, That since Spain has for many years uniformly used her West India possessions, and especially the Island of Cuba as a means of harassing American commerce, and insulting the American flag in violation of the laws of Nations; and persistently refusing us any indemnity for past injuries, or security against future wrongs of a similar character, the only alternative left us for our own self-protection and the preservation of our National honor, is to offer her a fair moneyed consideration as an inducement to a peaceful cession of the Island of Cuba, and upon her refusal, wrest it from her and incorporate it into our Union of States.

12. **Resolved**, That Capt. J. W. Leathers, H. T. Buckner, and S. S. Scott, together with a select committee of the Union, be and they are authorized to submit a memorial to the Committee to submit the foregoing proceedings and resolutions to the principal newspapers of the Union for publication, and to the principal statesmen, such as they may deem proper, asking an exposition of their views in relation to the subjects of the resolutions.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. SHOTTS, President.

M. W. GRAVES, Secretary.

## Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Amongst other stipulations of the Chinese treaty are the following:

A direct correspondence between American ministers and the government of Peking; the right of an annual visit to Peking and permanent residence of minister there, if accorded to other powers; suppression of piracy, and the opening of new ports, to include Swatow and Fuzhou, in Formosa; United States shipping never to pay higher duties than those of the most favored nations; double tonnage duty abolished; absolute toleration for Christianity.

The legation of the United States is to be located for the present at Canton, but it is understood that hereafter it will be at Shanghai.

FRANCE.—Functions of Governor General Algeria have been suppressed.

General McMahon has been appointed chief of the land and sea forces, in consequence of threats of death to the Christians, made at Tripoli.

CHINA.—Great hostility continues to be shown towards the foreign residents at Canton, and the acting British Consul has advised them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river of Canton has been established, as far as the boats are concerned, and trade is suspended. All native merchants, and a great portion of the foreigners, have left.

A French man-of-war has shelled Shamou, a port in the western suburbs, a Frenchman having been killed.

The United States steamer Mississippi was at Hong Kong. The steamers Powhatan and Autelope were in the Gulf of Pebelee.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has decreed that the National Bank shall resume cash payments on the 1st of November.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the national domain.

A powder magazine, containing 200,000 pounds of powder, exploded at Astrakan, on the Caspian Sea, destroying half the town, and killing half the inhabitants.

LONDON, Saturday, September 4.—A letter from Damascus says that the Russian consulate had been attacked by fanatics, in consequence of which the consul had retired to Beyrut.

Letters from Vienna say that advices from Constantinople inspire fears for the safety of Christians. The existence of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan is confirmed.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—A destructive fire occurred at 3 o'clock this morning, on Front street, between Broadway and Ludlow. The fire was discovered in a building occupied as a land oil factory, and extended to Chenoweth & Co., commission merchants; Edward Knight, mattress factory; French & Wilson, commission house; Riggs & Murray, paint depot; W. R. Fee & Co., land oil works. All were destroyed.

Some three or four houses besides these were damaged, but not to any great extent. The loss will probably reach \$75,000.

RENOVO, September 17.—A duel was fought this morning, near the city, between O. Jennings and Sherman Clemens. Clemens was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the difficulty was the recent comments in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens' relation to the gubernatorial question.

Mr. Clemens was the challenger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Lieutenant Lambert has been ordered to the Cayne, in place of Meagher, who has been transferred by a judicial survey. Robert A. Finlay, residing at Santa Cruz, has been appointed consul at that place.

Tapley W. Young, of Va., Consul at Stuttgart. The rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition will be at Buenos Ayres, a short distance from the mouth of the Paraguay river.

John Robb has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension office.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 17.—A railroad disaster occurred on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, on the Augusta and Savannah road, forty miles from here. Little Northling, the engineer, a native of New Haven, and two firemen, were killed. None of the passengers were injured. The train was made an awful wreck. The cause of the accident was the striking of the rails, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

HANNOVER, Sept. 17.—The Congressional conference of the Sixteenth District, reassembled to-day. After the 12th unsuccessful ballot it was resolved to refer the matter back to the constituents of the several counties. There is no hope of a cordial settlement of the difficulty.

The Abol men are firm in their support, and his opponents are equally determined in opposition. Another meeting will be held on the 24th inst.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The conference of the eleventh Congressional District, held to-day, and unanimously nominated W. L. Dewart for re-election.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—There were 63 deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]  
**Letter from Henry.**

HENRY COUNTY, Ky., Sept. 18th, 1858.

**Editors Louisville Courier:** I read with pleasure in your paper of yesterday, the resolutions of the Trimbles Democracy. There are no better Democrats than those of Trimbles. I know them personally, and know they are of the right stripe. It is useless to say to you that Henry county is decidedly for Preston, you have been reared in this county, and know something of the feeling here.

A word as to the resolution of the Democracy of Trimbles suggesting a falling back upon the 8th of January for the convention. I have talked with several farmers in this community, and they all concur in the opinion that January is a much more favorable month for farmers to turn out than March. If we knew anything of farming at all, you, and every one else, must know that March is the most busy month of any other with farmers. They are repairing their fences, sowing their oats, breaking up and preparing their corn ground, while in January, almost everything in the farming line is over, his hogs are fattened and sold, his bees have been taken to market and the money is in his pocket, his corn, wheat, and tobacco sold, and he has nothing to do but to sit and wait for the crop to come in.

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## FOR CONGRESS.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Aug. 27, 1859.  
MR. EDITOR: You are authorized to announce me as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

W. F. LEATHERS.  
J. T. Bardston Gazette and Louisville Courier publish the above till ordered to discontinue, and charge Yeoman office.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**To the Voters of Kentucky.**

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sept 16 t-w&w  
THOS. S. PAGE.

**Rheumatism Cured.**  
To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

## LAST OF A GREAT INSTITUTION.

On the very day on which we were engaged in the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, one of the most famous institutions of the world ended its day. On the first of this month the East India Company ceased to exist, and its vast possessions passed nominally, as well as really, into the hands of the Crown. When a company of traders not only maintains itself in existence for a century, but during that period manages to conquer two hundred millions of people by force of arms, and rule them by sheer weight of prestige, its demise is something over which the world may well pause and ponder. No modern history will ever now be written in which these tea and spice traders will not fill a larger space than any other conqueror or potentate save one, and if, as has been remarked, greatness lies mainly in the contrast between the smallness of means and grandeur of results, there has never been a conqueror half so deserving of renown.

One is astounded, in glancing over the history of this marvellous corporation, much less by the magnitude of its achievements in its brief and chequered lifetime, than by the multitude of great names which either derived most of their lustre from their connection with it, or laid the foundation for future greatness in its service. In this fact lies half the romance of this romantic story. As that awful tragedy, the catastrophe of which we witnessed last year, is played out before us, heroes and statesmen, either in the first flush of their glory or in the maturity of their greatness, crowd the stage in every act. The mightiest orators in modern days have defended or assailed it with an eloquence which no other theme could have inspired; and soldiers have in its service outdone Roland at Roncesvalles. There was hardly a great man of that age of great men, when George the Third was King, who has not done something to illustrate its annals. The first patch of land which might fairly be called "territory," was acquired for it a hundred years ago by the boldest and most brilliant of adventurers, in a series of conflicts which even an oriental imagination can hardly do justice to. It was in the service of these grocers and traders that Clive won Plassey. He entered it a friendless boy, and he left it in a blaze of glory. Sir Philip Francis was for many years one of their civilians, and Francis is now proved beyond any reasonable doubt to have been the very Junius who shewed as no man will ever shew again, what terrible facilities for fierce invective the English tongue supplies. It was in their service that Hastings passed the long and brilliant career which supplied materials for the famous trial in which Burke and Sheridan and Fox prosecuted, at which all the wits and beauties of the age looked on, and which Macaulay has described. Every incident of it was grand. The pro-consul was another Verres, and one, at least, of the managers might have met Cicero, and have felt himself worthy of his foe. It was in their service that Colonel Arthur Wellesley first showed signs of the happy sagacity which in after years won the bloody field of Vittoria, and stood its ground at Waterloo. Sir Charles Napier—"Old Charlie"—fought for the Company in his prime, annexed a whole Kingdom to its Empire—rivalled Clive at Menace, then fought with his employers, and finally in his old age was called on to save it from the talons of the Sikhs. Lord Gough and Lord Hardinge both won their honors under its banners. Lord Ellenborough became famous—as famous as any man of his age—as its viceroy. Macaulay has served it, and venerated it. "Thackeray passed years of his youth in its dominions. Flaxford fought for it for forty years, and at the last died for it. Mills has written its history as histories are rarely written.

And then its death has been worthy of its life. Few sovereigns have ever so grandly finished so grand a career. Nothing has been wanting to make its story the most sublime of dramas. Far from sinking into insignificance by the slow process of decay, it has disappeared.

"Mid smoke and thunder,  
Shot and steel and scorching flame,"

Two hundred thousand traitors rose upon it, and with a handful of the faithful, it turned and crashed them, and then disappears from the scene, while the applause of the world is still ringing in its ears.

There is one circumstance connected with this company which, probably more than all others, endeared it to the English people. The company was essentially a middle class power. Its conquests were the conquests of the bourgeoisie. Its officers were the sons of traders, of lawyers, and of clergymen. Even the Queen's regiments, when they went to India, assumed a Democratic character. The sprigs of aristocracy did not relish the prospect of fighting in an atmosphere of 120° F., or of panting on a bed all day and marching all night, of jungle fever and enlarged spleen. As soon as the turn of their regiment came to serve in India, they exchanged into others, remaining nearer home, and hundreds of poorer and more lowly-born aspirants, greedy of high pay, prize-money and glory, marched eagerly into their places. Indian victories and Indian calamities therefore made themselves felt in English homes, in a way no other triumphs or reverses ever did. The "upper classes" revenged themselves by sneering at the Company, and consigning its officers to a position of inferiority; but they did not sneer when it came to hard fighting, and "Old Indians" were found to be the only men who thoroughly understood their work.

The successful result of the siege of Silistra, which gave the allies time to organize, and probably saved them in the last war from a disastrous action near Yarna and a rapid advance of the enemy on Constantinople, was the work of two officers of the Company's troops; the artillery which did most to stem the hostile tide at Inkermann, was worked by a man who had learnt his trade on the banks of the Sutlej; and Williams was almost enabled to save Kars by the co-operation of a staff which belonged to the Indian service.

As a civil ruler, the Company had its faults, of course, and their name was legion. But its government of its distant possessions may well compare with that of the ministry at home of theirs. During the very same period that the former has taken to conquer Hindostan, the latter has lost the United States, and had to suppress an insurrection in Canada. Its main defect, in dealing with the native princes and its own subjects, were that neither they nor it ever forgot its origin. It was still a trader in language and manner, though a large empire acknowledged its rule. In India where form has so much influence, these base antecedents were a serious misfortune. Down to the very day on which the late mutiny broke out, the English Captain of the Guard in the palace of the Great Mogul, when summoned to his Majesty's presence, was never allowed to cross the threshold without marching over the court-yard without canopy or umbrella, under the full blaze of the sun, a humiliation to which the pettiest officer of the household was not subjected. A spectacle of

this sort was worth an army to the old dynasty, but it was one which a Queen's officer would not have consented to offer, and which no royal conqueror would have allowed. Now that the whole Territory has passed into the hands of the Crown, the shadow as well as the substance of power will pass into the hands of the conquering race, and the result will in all probability be the increased stability of their power, and we would fairly believe, a deeper sense of responsibility.

(From the New York Herald, Sept. 6.)

## Forney and the President—The Grumblings of a Discharged Cook.

It is a well known fact in social philosophy that discharged domestics rarely speak well of the establishments from which they have been turned off. They always have some fault to find with their *quondam* employer. Sometimes the fault is that he is not religious, or that he is not fashionable, or that he does not see company enough, or that the wages are low and the service hard, or that the butler's bills are kept down to the lowest possible figure of economy—say seven dollars a month. We are used to this sort of grumbling. It is a feature in the every-day comedy of "high life below stairs." And therefore, we were by no means surprised to see that the cook and bottle-washer of Pierce's kitchen cabinet, and who subsequently held the same position for a short time in Mr. Buchanan's kitchen in the White House, should have shown himself, the other day, at Tarrytown, in the colors that belong to discharged domestics.

No one can read the catalogue of complaints made by unfortunate Forney in his speech near Sleepy Hollow, without being struck by the identity which it bore to the grumblings of the plumb-breeched Jeemses and Jenkines who receive their monthly wages in advance, with their permission to find some other field for their talents. Forney was an old and confidential dependant on the Sage of Wheatland. He says himself, that from his very boyhood up, he had revered the good old man, and been ever on the alert to lend him any little humble piece of service that lay in his power to perform; and he admits that this fidelity and sleepless attention on his part had awakened in his employer's breast a feeling akin to friendship—that he was, in fact, as is not unusual with esteemed domestics, treated as one of the family. But in Forney's case, as in the case of many spoiled and pampered menials, this kind of treatment made him vain. The grew too big for his breeches. He forgot his position, and instead of obeying his master, he presumed to dictate to him. Then came his fall. Mr. Buchanan knows too well the necessity of having a well managed household to tolerate impertinence on the part of any of his domestics. And so he said to his Man Forney, when he complained of some imagined mistake in the management of his household, "Sir, if it satisfies me I think it may well satisfy you. Sir, if the change is pleasing to me I imagine you have no right to complain of it. But, sir, though I should be sorry to part with a servant in whom I had such confidence, I can only say that if you are dissatisfied, you may go to your steward, get a month's wages in advance, and seek elsewhere a place that may be more in accordance with your new fangled notions."

That is the way Forney happened to be turned adrift upon the world, and that is the cause of all these grumblings he gave vent to the other day under the orchard trees at Tarrytown, to a handful of political friends of Mr. John B. Haskin. *His little indignation*. What a pity it is that so few people of that class can stand prosperity! The worst thing you can do for one of them is to exalt him or give him any idea of your high appreciation of him. It is almost sure to turn his head with vanity and lead him to make a fool of himself. Forney was in the habit of hearing and obeying such orders as these: "I will dine in Philadelphia on Thursday, at one o'clock. Have a steak and onions ready for me." "Have the carriage at the door in an hour." "Publish in your paper to-morrow an article saying thus and thus." And so long as Forney practised the Oriental maxim, "to hear is to obey," everything went well with him. He grew fat and sleek. He had a good place and an indulgent master, and wanted for nothing. But his original constitution was too weakly for such strong diet as he had. He "waxed fat and kicked." Kindness and indulgence produced pride. He fell into the error of thinking himself a great man, and the natural consequence was that Mr. Buchanan was obliged to turn him about his business. That is exactly the position of the past and present relations of Mr. Buchanan and his former chief of the *entree*.

But badinage apart, this speech of Forney's conveys a very good idea of the state of the quarrel between the Administration and the bolters. These miserable political wire-pullers had the folly to think that because they could manage corrupt primary elections and caucuses, and State and general conventions, they therefore had a right to impose their views of national policy on the man who was raised by the suffrages of the people of the United States to the chief magistracy of the nation. They had the temerity and the presumption to expect that they would be able to make him a tool in their hands. But they were mistaken for once.

He felt the responsibility of his position, and so cut himself adrift from these miserable hucksters of party patronage. And now Douglas, and Haskin, and Forney, and their hangers on, go around the country, exposing the confidential affairs of the establishment from which they were turned off, and calling on the people to sympathize with them in their distresses. But the common sense of the country only laughs at them. They made their own bed, and they must be content to lie in it. As for the administration, it is imprudent to their puny pompous, which are as absurd as ridiculous and contemptible as an armament of Chinese stinkpots to the allied fleet.

"If every stump in Kansas were a negro, every tree upon her soil a slave driver, and every twig upon the trees a lash to scourge a negro to his daily toil, I would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution."

This infamous sentiment was uttered upon the stump, a few days ago, by the Hon. James Hughes, the only member of Congress, who challenged a man for the avowed purpose of avoiding a fight. *Louisville Journal*.

We doubt whether there is a Democrat in the Union who will refuse to indorse this "infamous sentiment." Those Democrats who opposed Lecompton, did so because they knew there were few slaves and few slave-owners in Kansas. All of them would have voted for Lecompton, if the slaves in Kansas had been as numerous as the stumps. In what respect is the sentiment *infamous*? Is it *infamous* because it recognizes the right of the master to lash the slave that lazily stands like a stump in the field? We hope that the editor of the Journal, after a while, will consider it infamous to whip free men for trying to vote.

*Lou. Dem.*

## The Democratic Party and the Administration.

The Kansas question having reached its final end—it having been settled on the broadest principles of popular sovereignty—what differences remain in the Democratic party? Any? We know of none of the slightest import. We know of none upon any question whatever. The general policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration commands the universal approval and applause of the Democratic party of the whole country. His treatment of the search and visitation question is a splendid triumph, which will reflect lasting renown upon his administration. It was his firmness by which this triumph was achieved. His policy respecting the most difficult and vexatious Utah question is another triumph. He grappled with it at the outset, and in a little more than a year, without the shedding of a drop of blood, re-established law and order in the revolted Territory. His treatment of the filibuster question was scarcely less a triumph. Regardless of clamor in any quarter, he enforced the law, and elevated the national name by removing the stain from it of suspicion of complicity with piracy and marauding expeditions. The management of the finances, through one of the most trying seasons of commercial embarrassment the country has ever passed, and while the demands upon the treasury were necessarily and unavoidably increased, has been most skillful and satisfactory. Those, and others, are the triumphs of less than eighteen months of administration. The administration which has won them deserves the approval and applause of the whole country. It deserves more—it deserves the gratitude of the whole people.

The Democratic party can rally around this administration, confident that, with the support to which it is entitled, it will win other distinctions and other triumphs, and that among the fruits of its work will be not only the consolidation and the consolidation of the Democratic organization, but the consolidation of the Union, and the restoration of those relations between the Northern and Southern States which abolition has ruthlessly disturbed. *—Detroit Free Press.*

## Our Hopes.

Those who flatter themselves that we of the Democracy of Hardin, have despaired of ever witnessing a triumph of our principles in this country, are most sadly mistaken. If we can judge correctly, and we think we can, of the feelings of the party at this time, we are satisfied they are more determined now than ever to redeem Hardin from the misrule of Know-Nothingism.

Two years ago, the majority against us was 550, and it was reduced to 64; in '57 the majority against us in the race for the Legislature was less than a hundred, and this year it is still less—and we are of the opinion that the triumph will come next year, in the race for the Legislature. The Democracy have fought too long and too hard to surrender at this late hour to the enemy. The Know-Nothings fear the coming contest; for it is to be one fought more fiercely, and more earnestly even, than any of the past political battles we have had.

They will find difficulty in getting men to face the issue. It will cost too much. The victors that have been won over us, have cost more than the offices that were gained will yield to their possessor, and this fact is so notorious for any of the "week-kneed" brethren to pitch in, as they once did, when the majority of their party was hundreds.

The K. N.'s in that contest, will be in full partnership with the Black Republicans, just where the Democracy have always stood alone and unaided, and we are anxious to see one of our own stand up before a Kentucky audience and defend the coalition.

Hurrah, say we, for the Democracy. We have been beaten in Hardin, but not conquered. We are for carrying the war into Africa. *—Elizabeth-ton Dem.*

## The Mountain District.

Below we give the official vote of this District at the late August election, and also the vote at the August election, 1857:

1857.	Revill. McKee.
Garrard, Jones, 445	573
Breathitt, 545	218
Day, 568	218
East, 592	509
Floyd, 786	76
Garrard, 308	659
Harlan, 327	272
Jackson, (new county), 247	142
Johnson, 591	6
Knox, 349	515
Laurel, 469	283
Lotcher, 296	31
Madison, 1049	1137
Owsley, 421	314
Perry, 276	95
Pike, 550	51
Rockcastle, 217	265
Whitley, 337	380
Total, 7369	4998

It will be seen that Revill's vote is 5,744, and McKee's, 6,000—Democratic majority, 2,256. Last year, Garrison voted 7,569, and Jones, 4,395—Democratic majority, 2,651. Thus, while Revill gains 1,775 votes on Garrison, who was a native of the District, McKee, whose principal political capital in this region consisted in being a "Mountain boy," gains only 1,102 votes on Jones—Revill increasing the Democratic majority 73 votes. This is glory enough for one day. It does not seem that the Kix-Rax was uncumbersome to the mountains. Does it, neighbor? *—Richmond Dem.*

## Morphy Victorious—Another Match.

By the last arrival from England, we learn that Morphy, the champion chess player of the world, triumphed in his contest with Lowenthal. The game was brought to a termination on Aug. 21st, in the presence of a large and intensely interested company. The score was Morphy 9; Lowenthal 3; drawn 2. The most renowned masters of the game in England recognize in the American champion the best of all players, past or present. Lowenthal confesses Mr. Morphy's superiority.

The Birmingham chess tournament has resulted (much to the surprise of the English chess world) in Herr Lowenthal's winning the first prize—a circumstance that must do much to reconcile him to his loss of the match with Morphy. Mr. Staunton, the great player, who so disparagingly criticised both Morphy and Lowenthal in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, was beaten handsomely by the last named gentleman, who scored two straight games, thus winning the prize. Some time since, Herr Lowenthal was in the habit of receiving the odds of the pawn and move, from Staunton, but now there seems to be but little difference between them; if any, they are in Lowenthal's favor.

Mr. Morphy's feat of playing eight blindfold games is astonishing. He has been seen to defeat them he won and one he lost. He is now in Paris, where he will play with Monsieur Harwitz and other continental players. The match between Staunton and Morphy for \$5,000 will be played in London, commencing the first week in November. In the meantime the young American has engaged to play a match of twenty-one games with Prof. Anderson, of Preslaw—supposed to be the best player in the world.

No Fear of Alarming the Germans.—The New York Tribune of September 14 is exceedingly anxious that the Republicans and Americans should unite on one candidate in all the Congressional districts of that State. Nearly all the "districts are in jeopardy," it declares, unless a union is made. It says:

"Let the Republicans take the initiative in tendering the olive branch. Let us offer on the Islands to support an American hostile to slavery extension in one district, if the Americans will support a Republican in the other; and so throughout. Let the party which concedes the *secession* of the best *Louise* on the country tickets, *As to the fear of alarming the Germans*, the *Republicans of European birth*, it is sheer gammon. Did not the German Republicans of Missouri support and all elect Rollins Governor, though he was the regular American candidate?"

## A Mad Steer—Woman Killed—Heroic Conduct.

On Friday afternoon, of last week, a number of cattle were being discharged from the Kentucky Central cars, at the cattle pens, near Fifteenth street, and one of them broke away from the drove and ran down Banklick street, clearing everything before him, and scattering the people in every direction. It was evident that he was madly excited and dangerous, and pedestrians were compelled to seek every refuge that offered protection from his frantic rage. Rushing down Pike street and up Madison to Seventh, he caught a servant girl of Mr. McGlasson's upon his horns, and gored her severely. There were three children with her at the time, but happily neither of them were hurt. The girl is now confined to bed with her wounds, but will probably recover.

From Madison the furious animal ran up Seventh street. A servant girl of Mr. John Todd was observed coming down Seventh street at the time, and being warned by the bystanders of her danger, took refuge behind a pile of boards in the lumber-yard between Madison and the railroad. The steer passed her hiding-place a few feet, paused for a moment (a moment of intense suspense to all who witnessed the occurrence), then turned and rushed upon her. The unfortunate victim was tossed into the air as lightly as if she were of no more weight than a feather. As she fell to the ground, the infuriated animal made no effort to toss her a second time, but stood goring her with his sharp horns, till his attention was diverted by the bystanders, in their attempts to drive him from his victim. The girl had a child of Mr. Todd's in her arms at the time, but resolute in the performance of her duty and the protection of her infant charge, she interposed her own body between the child and the horns of the maddened steer, and with the heroism of a martyr she sacrificed her own life to preserve that of the helpless one confided to her care. Such instances of heroic conduct are not of every day occurrence, but this was a noble deed. Let it be remembered with respect and honor. It is among the lower walks of life that we find that self-sacrificing affection and rare devotion to duty, which wealth and its pomp and pride tend to weaken or destroy.

The steer, growing more excited from the clamor of those who were endeavoring to stay his progress, rushed hither and thither through the streets, knocking everything in his way. Several narrowly escaped with their lives. A young lady, whose name we did not learn, was tossed from an embankment on Greenup street, near Ninth, into a pond below, and was rescued therefrom barely in time to save her from drowning. Others were injured, but none seriously, save the two first mentioned; the latter of whom died from her injuries on Tuesday morning.

The infuriated steer was finally secured in the cattle yards at the Drovers' Inn, where he became comparatively gentle. The next day he was driven through the streets with the rest of the drove; but although he went along peacefully enough, and exhibited no traces of his fury of the day before, the act is generally considered a very imprudent one. *—Cincinnati Journal, 15th.*

## Letter from the President.

The President and Directors of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, as is well known, invited President Buchanan's attendance in that city during the Fair week. The Republican has been put in possession of the following letter from President Buchanan, in answer to the invitation:

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, August 25.

MY DEAR SIR: I feel much honored by the kind invitation of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to attend their annual Fair on the 6th September. I should esteem it a very great pleasure, indeed, as well as a high privilege, to be present on this interesting occasion, and to mingle with my fellow-citizens of that city, and to distinguish for their enterprise and their patriotism, on the banks of their own mighty river. It is, therefore, with deep regret that I am obliged to say that the variety and importance of the public business now pressing upon me render it quite impossible for me to be absent from Washington during so long a period as would be required to make a visit to St. Louis. Cherishing the hope that at some future day I may be able to enjoy this privilege, I remain,

Very respectfully, your friend,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

## Lexington Races.

FOURTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 15.—Sweepstake for 3 year olds, two mile heats, \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit. The Association to give the winner \$100 in gold.

Simon Kirtley's b. c. Capt. Beard, by imp. by Glenoe, dam by Glenoe, grand dam by imp. Levithian, 1 1  
John M. Clay's b. c. by imp. Yorkshire, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 3 2  
Margaret's b. c. by imp. Yorkshire, 3 2  
A. B. Richards' b. c. by imp. Yorkshire, 3 2  
James M. Clay's b. c. by imp. Yorkshire, 3 2  
Thomas Buford's s. f. by imp. Yorkshire, 3 2  
Name, by imp. Yorkshire, 3 2  
Time, 3:31, 3:43, 3:45.

FIRST DAY—Sept. 16.—Sweepstake for 3 year olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; the Association to add \$50.

Engle & Viles' s. f. by imp. Glenoe, dam by imp. Glenoe, 1 1  
A. B. Richards' s. f. by imp. Glenoe, 2 2  
Massard (Arabian), dam by imp. Glenoe, 2 2  
Murphy & Kavanaugh's b. c. by imp. Glenoe, 4 3  
A. B. Richards' s. f. by imp. Glenoe, 4 3  
A. B. Richards' s. f. by imp. Glenoe, 4 3  
Name, by imp. Glenoe, 4 3  
Time, 1:45, 1:50.

SIXTH DAY—Sept. 17.—Purse, \$250, two mile heats, for all ages.

John M. Clay's b. c. by imp. Glenoe, 1 1  
John Campbell's b. c. by imp. Glenoe, 1 1  
Wagner, dam by imp. Glenoe, 4 2  
A. B. Richards' s. f. by imp. Glenoe, 4 2  
James M. Clay's b. c. by imp. Glenoe, 4 2  
Thomas Buford's s. f. by imp. Glenoe, 4 2  
Name, by imp. Glenoe, 4 2  
Time, 3:44, 3:42, 3:42.

LEZ. STATESMAN.

LADY EQUESTRIAN.—The display of female equestrians on Tuesday afternoon at the North Kentucky Fair was an exciting spectacle, and drew from the immense crowd in attendance rounds of enthusiastic applause.

The gallant judges were sadly puzzled to decide to whom should be awarded the palm of superiority. After an hour's riding—the running walk, the fox-trot, the rack, the pace, the lope, &c., all being shown to the best advantage—the ladies were called on to perform a series of evolutions, and the blue ribbon of superiority was presented to Miss Middleton, the \$10 saddle; to Miss Howard, the \$10 gilet. The judgment of the committee, consisting of Col. Roff, of New York, D. Runyon, of Lexington, Dr. Moore, of Aberdeen, and Messrs. Herndon, Luttrell, Smoot, Forman, Parry, and Bacon, of Mason, was enthusiastically ratified by thousands of gratified spectators.

"Has the cable parted?" asks the New York Times, and then adds:

In traversing that wide reach of two thousand miles, how many a proud cable is that slender cord suspended across like the land wire between its posts? How many a rocky summit may it rest upon, swinging and wearing in currents and waves, in respect to which, after all assertions and pretended soundings of investigators, we really know nothing? How many submarine casualties may it not be exposed to, of which we have no idea or possibility of information? It must be secured that a strong probability of accident to the wire does exist—strong enough, indeed, to prepare the public mind for the melancholy disappointment which its rupture must, if it occur, bring home to the universal sense.

## Gen. Walker and Nicaragua.

A letter from San Jose to the Aspinwall Liberal, says the Pennsylvania, states that the whole object of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments in sending Jerez to this country, is to gain time, in order to allow M. Bely to consummate his arrangements with the French Government, and secure the promised protection of France. The letter says that his arrangement finds favor only with politicians—that the people of Nicaragua are tired of the perpetual anarchy under which they live, and would welcome any change which would bring them deliverance.

The following is the concluding paragraph: Had Monsieur Bely been the most devoted friend of General Walker, he could not possibly have done him better service in Central America. There will certainly be no more opposition against the filibusters from the United States. The Cabinets are now satisfied. D. B. Allen, the son-in-law of Vanderbilt, and the party which came with him, will leave by the Granada, which is expected here on the 20th; and as the Bely papers were not made public in the States until after their departure, they entered Managua ignorant of what Martinez and others had done; and all parties now consider the appeal made by these governments, allied, as a great insult to the States; and many who have heretofore must strenuously opposed Walker, would now be glad to see him back in the country, and believe that the best and most satisfactory as well as speedy way of settling the Central American question will be for the United States to send Walker and his followers back to Punta Arenas, from whence they were taken by Paulding. If the United States would do this, there need not be a single life lost or a battle fought. As for myself, I expect to eat my next Christmas dinner in the capital of Nicaragua with Gen. Walker, the acknowledged head of affairs.

The Washington Union in noticing Forney's reported conversations with the President, as reported by him in his Westchester speech, says:

Our purpose, however, was not to ensure this statement for the want of honor implied in making it, but to denounce it, as we now do most emphatically, for its unmitigated and total distortion of all honesty and truth. No such conversation took place, nor any conversation at all, between those parties on that subject. Mr. Forney never had the courage to address Mr. Buchanan in that strain, and he certainly had not the complacency to offer his advice to the man of whose personal character he had been the habitual traducer for months before Lecompton or anti Lecompton was thought of. The story he tells of the Cabinet meeting, is like the account of his conversation, wholly fabulous.

That is what we call a settler.

## From Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15.—A number of officers from Utah arrived here to-day, among them Col. Alexander and Lieutenants Grover and Maudslayi of the 10th infantry, and Capt. Marcy of the 9th infantry.

No news of importance. The general impression seems to be that further trouble may be expected with the Mormons; that difficulties have been only postponed and not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Peak, and Wm. Russell will start a train of forty wagons in a few days.

Gentlemen are here from Leavenworth and Wyandott outfitting for companies from those places.

CAN'T GO ABOLITIONIST.—The Boston Courier, the organ of Daniel Webster during his lifetime, and still an Old-Line Whig paper, supports the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts.

In Illinois a large number of Old-Line Whigs have addressed a letter to Hon. Churchill Collins, a distinguished member of the old Whig party, asking him to become a candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy, the notorious Abolitionist. The old Whigs are everywhere cutting loose from Abolitionism. *—New Albany Ledger.*

The Frankfort Yeoman comes to us in a new dress, and considerably enlarged, and otherwise improved. The establishment has been thoroughly re-organized, and the gentlemanly proprietors have already entered upon their duties as public printers.

Our merchants who are desirous of obtaining the trade of interior Kentucky would promote their own interests by conspicuously inserting their business cards in the columns of the Yeoman. *—Lon. Dem.*

The Hon. Jno. M. Elliott, member of Congress from the Gibraltar District, has been spending several days in our town seeing the people. He is every such a gentleman, a man whom one can know intimately without becoming devotedly attached to him. If a Democrat is to represent our neighboring district, we hope it may be Elliott, as long as he desires it—as we are sure a better man is not in the Democratic party of that District. *—Mt. Ster. Whig.*

Boston, Sept. 15.—The American State Convention of M. S. L. has assembled at the Tremont Temple at noon to-day. About two hundred delegates were in attendance, and ex-Governor Garfield was chosen president. After the delivery of a number of speeches, the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

IMPERIAL HUMBLE.—The Empress Eugenie was lately made Admiral in the French navy. The royal baby, which really belongs to the infantry, has been promoted to the office of Corporal in the Life Guards. This is done that the people may humbling themselves with the idea that the "Little Corporal" is alive again. *—Nashville Union.*

Mrs. Daniel R. Mitchell, of Rome, Georgia, has discovered that peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. The bread made from it is quite as light and equally well flavored. We understand that the yeast is made in the same way, except that dried peach leaves are used instead of hops.

PREMIUMS FOR KENTUCKY.—At the Illinois State fair, held last week, the following premiums were awarded to Kentucky stock: Horses for all work, 2d premium to L. L. Dorsey's Excelsior Morgan. Blood mares, 2d premium to L. L. Dorsey's Mary Morgan. *—Lou. Courier.*

THE RACE AT OAKLAND.—The trotting race, on Saturday, over Oakland, for a purse of \$100, was contested by the gray horse, "Tommy," and Satterthwaite's "Benjig." There was considerable betting, and the gray horse won two heats. Time, 3:13, 3:15. *—Lou. Courier.*

BIG PRICE FOR A HEIFER.—Geo. M. Bedford, of this county, sold, on Wednesday last, his two year old heifer, which took the first premium opening day of our Fair, to a gentleman of Highland county, Ohio, for the sum of one thousand dollars. *—Paris Flag.*

We understand that the different Lodges of Old Fellows of this city intend having a grand celebration next November, at which time the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will meet here. *—Lou. Dem.*

## Mrs. A. L. Franklin's School.

South Frankfort, Ky.

THE Fourteenth Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1858. Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00 Stationery, 25

Having purchased a residence in South Frankfort, we are building a large School-house for the accommodation of pupils of both sexes, and the course of instruction will include all the branches, useful and ornamental, taught in the best schools. Aug 1-1 wlm

## Swan & Co's Lotteries

TRIUMPHANT!

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Continue to Draw as Usual, Without Interruption!

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES ARE LEGAL, AND

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The late attempt to injure our firm has shown that our Lotteries are drawn fairly; that our Prizes are paid punctually; and that our Schemes are more liberal than any other Lottery in the World!

THE FOLLOWING SCHEME WILL BE drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Georgia Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for Sept. 1858, at ALBUQUERQUE, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 31 draws Saturday Sept. 4, Class 32 draws Saturday Sept. 11, Class 33 draws Saturday Sept. 18, Class 34 draws Saturday Sept. 25.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

Fifty Thousand Tickets.

Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-five Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 9 tickets!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!



